

AHRQ National Web Conference on Opportunities for Digital Healthcare: Lessons Learned From the COVID-19 Pandemic

Presented by:

Jerry Osheroff, MD Alex Krist, MD, MPH Robert S. Rudin, PhD

Moderated by:

Arlene Bierman, MD, MS Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Agenda



- Welcome and Introductions
- Presentations
- Q&A Session With Presenters
- Instructions for Obtaining CME Credits

Note: You will be notified by email once the slides and recording are available.

Presenter and Moderator Disclosures





Jerry Osheroff, MD
Presenter



Alex Krist, MD, MPH
Presenter



Robert S. Rudin, PhD
Presenter



Arlene Bierman, MD, MS
Moderator

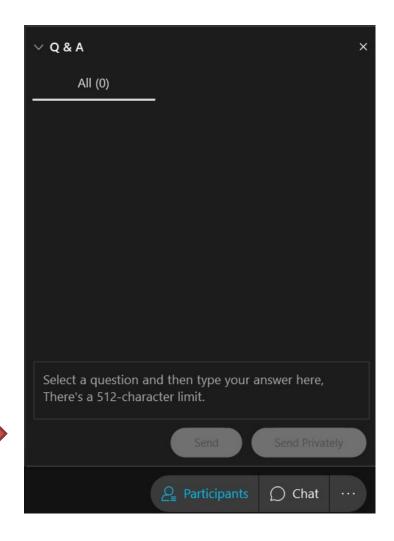
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- Please include the presenter's name or their presentation order number (first, second, or third) with your question.
- Select "Send" to submit your question to the moderator
- Questions will be read aloud by the moderator



Learning Objectives



At the conclusion of this web conference, participants should be able to:

- 1. Explain challenges and opportunities to improve the evidence to guidance to action to data to evidence LHS cycle with digital healthcare approaches and tools especially related to putting rapidly evolving evidence and guidance into practice for novel infectious diseases.
- 2. Describe a model for engaging patients in care planning to facilitate decisionmaking and discuss facilitators and barriers to implementing patient care planning.
- 3. Describe how digital healthcare technologies that support gathering patientreported outcomes can be used to improve patient empowerment and patientdriven care and how these technologies have been adapted to face the needs presented by the pandemic.



Leveraging Better Digital Healthcare Approaches to Improve Information Flow and Support Learning Health Systems

Jerome A. Osheroff, MD, FACP, FACMI TMIT Consulting/ACTS COVID Collaborative

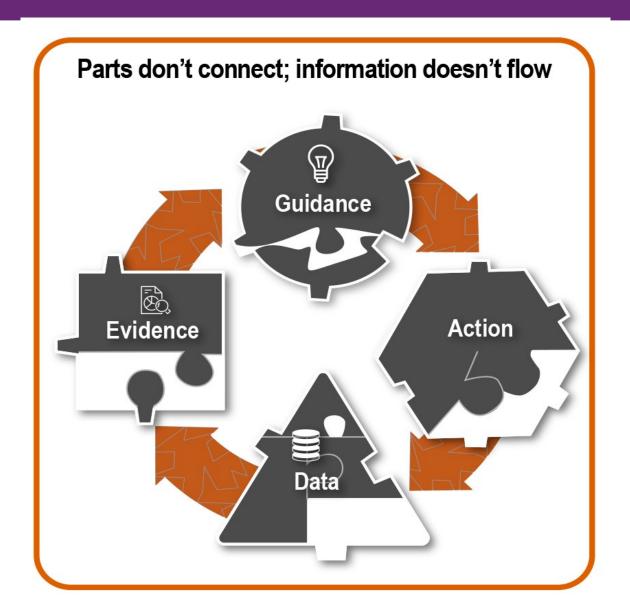
Presentation Goal



- Discuss the challenges and opportunities to improve the evidence to guidance to action to data to evidence learning health system (LHS) cycle with digital healthcare approaches and tools
- Illustrate how COVID-19 is intensifying digital healthcare LHS efforts such as putting rapidly evolving evidence and guidance into practice

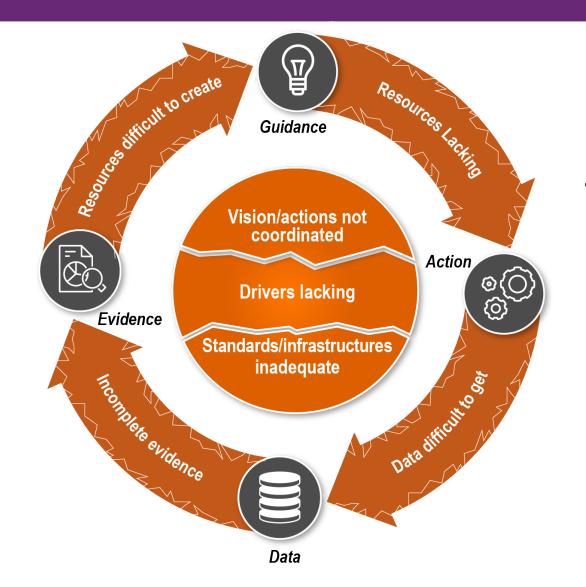
Current LHS State: Can't Get Information or Tools When, Where, How Needed





Result: Too Hard to Make "LHS Cycle" Work





COVID-19 Pandemic:

- Highlights life / death consequences of silos, delays, gaps, inefficiencies
- Created urgency and momentum to fix

AHRQ Evidence-Based Care Transformation Support (ACTS) Initiative/COVID Collaborative



- January 2019: ACTS start
- Goal: Develop stakeholder-driven roadmap for improving healthcare by making information from AHRQ / others more:
 - FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable, reusable)
 - Computable
 - Useful
- Stakeholder Community and Workgroup efforts
 - Path from Current State to shared Future Vision
- March 2020: AHRQ supports <u>ACTS COVID Collaborative</u> to pilot steps toward Future Vision

ACTS Stakeholder Community Participants by Category (n=330)



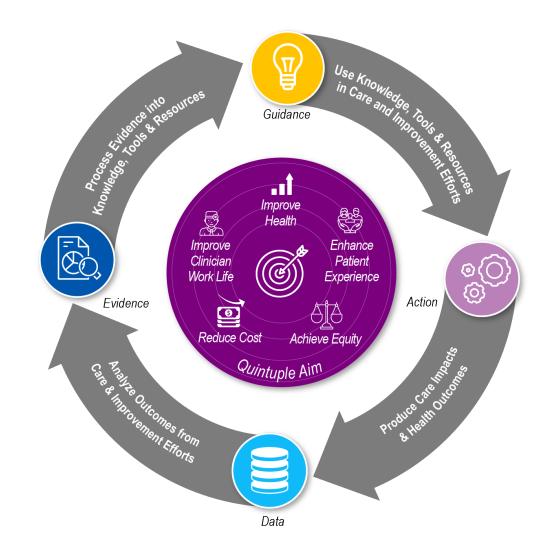
- Care Delivery (98)
- Quality (47)
- HIT / CDS Suppliers (63)
- Other Government Agencies (18)
- Informatics / Researchers (18)
- Specialty Societies (23)
- Patient Advocates (4)
- AHRQ (26)
- Payers (1)
- Other (32)

Many of these are participating in ACTS COVID Collaborative efforts

Future Vision Overview



- Robust stakeholder-driven Knowledge Ecosystem =>
- Enables a collaborative, virtuous improvement cycle =>
- Where stakeholder needs are met better throughout cycle =>
- = Learning Health Systems (LHSs)Achieve the Quintuple Aim



Path to Future Vision: ACTS COVID-19 Evidence to Guidance to Action Collaborative*



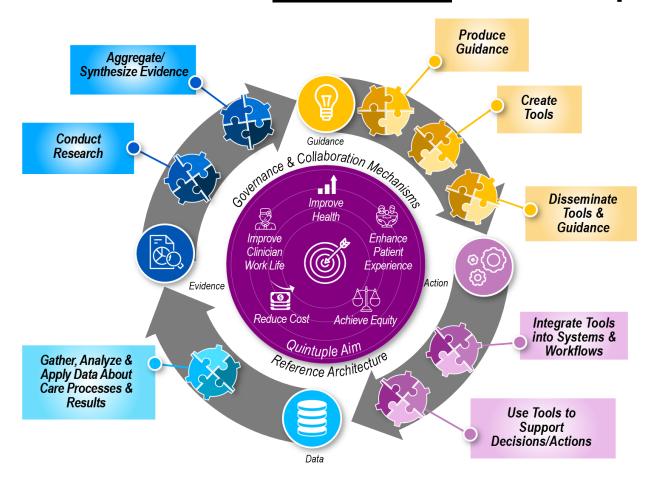
Collaborative Goals

- Cross-fertilize / enhance efforts to develop & deliver COVID-19 evidence-based guidance & tools to care teams and patients
- Measurably improve care & outcomes for selected targets & settings; support / promote scaling to many others
- Advance tools, standards, and collaborations needed for a patient-centered knowledge ecosystem and LHSs

Improving the LHS / Knowledge Ecosystem Cycle



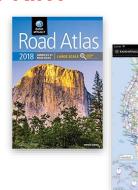
Leverage **digital healthcare** approaches to make cycle more efficient and effective; make information more **computable** and **interoperable**

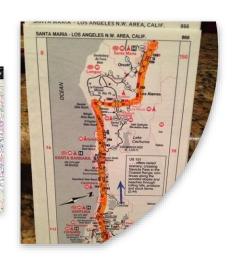


Understanding Computability: Supporting Navigation Example



PRINT

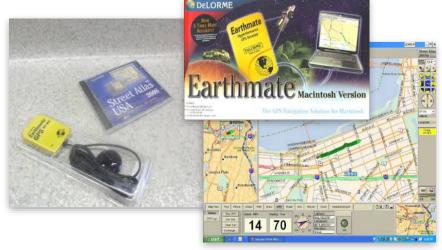




DIGITAL



EXECUTABLE



COMPUTABLE







Used with permission from Brian S. Alper MD MSPH, Computable Publishing LLC

Understanding Computability: Clinical Evidence and Guidance



PRINT

Familiar, conceptually organizing much of our workflow

Sharable Value Unit

Physical object, a relatively large unit for sharing many knowledge bits in one container

EXECUTABLE

Many specific software tools, but each tool limited to local execution

Sharable Value Unit

Small digital object

(micro-content), but within the constraints of the executable environment

DIGITAL

Current PLATFORM for dissemination

Sharable Value Unit

Digital object (like a PDF), a relatively large unit for sharing many knowledge bits in one container

COMPUTABLE

Widely interactive, interoperable, integrated possibilities – <u>PLATFORM of the near future</u>

Sharable Value Unit

Small digital object, enabling contextualized selection, customizable presentation, and reusable dissemination

Approach: Participant-Driven <u>Learning Community</u> to Accelerate Ecosystem Enhancement



Sampling of target areas and CDOs:

- Anticoagulation: Univ. of Minnesota, Univ. of Chicago
- Diagnosis and Management of PASC ("Long COVID"):
 VA, University of Minnesota, NACHC/health centers
- ED Management of COVID-19: VA/ACEP
- Risk Assessment/Triage for COVID-19 in Ambulatory Settings: NACHC/health centers

For Targets, Collaborative Is Addressing:



- Keeping clinical recommendations current
 - Finding current guidance
 - Knowing when pertinent new evidence is available
 - Knowing when new evidence changes guidance
 - Aligning CDS interventions with latest information
 - Adapting evolving guidance to specific patient groups
- Developing reusable, interoperable CDS interventions / measures
- Implementing interventions so they are used and useful
- Getting data on best care processes/outcomes and using the data to support improvement, create new evidence

Collaborative Participants Are:



- Sharing strategies, tools, challenges; mutual support
- Optimizing the current state
- Exploring scaling successes to other targets / CDOs
- Producing an "Art of the Possible LHS Concept Demo"
 - How can new digital healthcare tools / approaches drive major improvements?
 - Owner would it take to broadly realize these improvements?
 - Initial Use Cases: Long COVID, COVID Anticoagulation, Cancer Screening, Hypertension Control

Concept Demo Component Examples



Do We Need to Update Clinical Policies / CDS?

- Potential "Practice-Changer" Notifier (exploring near-term production tool)
 - Pre-defined list of sources for guidelines, systematic review, high impact studies
 - Automatically detect and display changes to websites
- Recommendation Summary Generator (storyboard, requirements)
 - Leverage computable evidence/guidance and automatically summarize to support managing specific patient groups
 - When evidence/guidance changes, automatically update and send notification

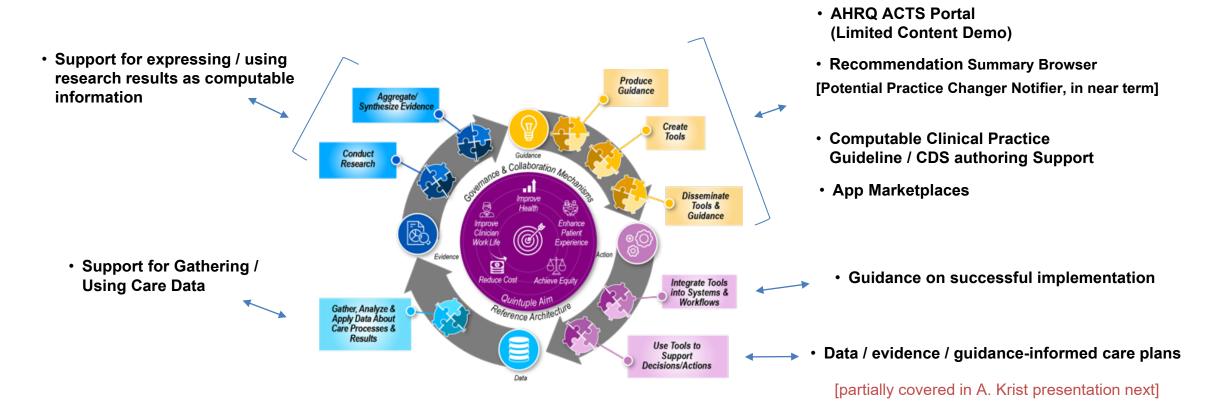
How can we optimize care planning, shared decisions?

- Shared Comprehensive Care Plans (storyboard, requirements)
 - Patient-driven care planning in action (A. Krist presentation to follow)
 - Leverage <u>AHRQ / NIDDK eCarePlan work</u>

LHS Concept Demo Overview



Users will be able to "walk through" a concept demo overview and delve into demo details as outlined below.



Concept Demo shows "art of the possible" patient journey and supporting knowledge ecosystem; identifies where **standards** needed to drive development / use of **tools** used to create **end-user products**.

Collaborative Steps Toward Future Vision



The ACTS Learning Community is addressing key steps needed to broadly realize the Future Vision:

- Cross-stakeholder coordination
- Ecosystem cycle infrastructure enhancement
- Computable evidence/guidance content & processes
- Guidance implementation
- Evaluation, planning, piloting, scaling

Stakeholder Engagement Towards Future Vision



Thirty-six organizations provided support letters indicating plans to collaborate and align efforts / investments to achieve the Future Vision

Federal Agencies: 1

VHA (Nebeker)

Care Delivery Organizations: 8

VCU/ACORN (Krist)

UM Health Fairview (Melton-Meaux/Tignanelli)

U Chicago Medicine (Umscheid),

Rutgers RWJBarnabas Health (Sonnenberg)

MUSC (Lenert)

Hennepin Healthcare (Pandita)

AACHC-CVN (Frick) VUMC (Johnson)

Professional Societies/Accrediting Bodies/Institutes: 7

American Medical Association (Rakotz)

AMIA (Dykes)

ACMQ (Casey)

ACCME (Singer)

NCQA (Barr)

RTI (Richardson)

ACP (Qaseem)

Patient Advocates: 1

Hassanah Consulting (Tufte)

Health IT Vendors/Initiatives: 9

Cognitive Medical Systems (Burke/Bormel)

Health Catalyst (Rimmasch)

Apervita (Middleton)

U Mich/MCBK (Friedman/Richesson/Flynn)

Logica Health (Huff)

EBM on FHIR/COKA/Computable Publishing (Alper)

BPM+ Health (Rubin)

HL7 (Jaffe)

PICOPortal (Agai)

Clinical Evidence/Guidance Organizations: 10

Cochrane (Soares-Weiser)

COVID-END (Grimshaw)

GIN (Harrow)
JBI (Jordan)

Epistemonikos (Rada)

MAGIC Evidence Ecosystem Foundation (Vandvik/Brandt)

McMaster University (Iorio)

University of MN EPC, School of Public Health, Division of

Health Policy and Management (Butler/Beebe)

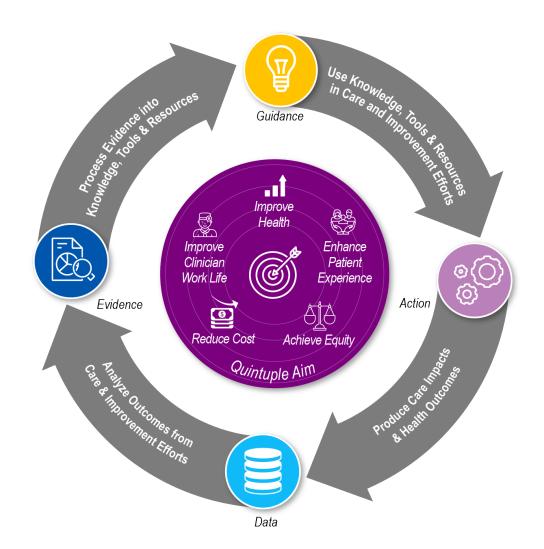
Brown University EPC – SRDR (Saldanha)

Penn Medicine Center for Evidence-based Practice (Mull)

Evidence / Guidance Preparations for the Next Pandemic; Build on ACTS Collaborative



- Develop robust and virtuous evidence/guidance/LHS cycle
- Quickly transform data into living evidence, guidance, decision support interventions and measures; use to guide care, process results data to drive continuous improvement
- Make knowledge interoperable to complement data interoperability



Takeaways



Key lessons

- Community commitment to collaborating to fix these big problems
- Need to weave together many valuable efforts working on pieces of the Knowledge Ecosystem to get the whole system to work better
- Activities with the greatest impact
 - Weekly calls
 - Collaboration website
 - Position the work to help stakeholders achieve their goals (as opposed to "please help the government do this project")
- Strategies for planning similar projects
 - Pay careful consideration to collaboration infrastructure (document editing, discussion forums, websites)
- Need computable knowledge to make the LHS cycle work
 - Both data and knowledge need to be FAIR

Contact Information



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ACTS Collaborative Website: https://covid-acts.ahrq.gov



Care Planning: Getting Evidence to Patients to Guide Action

Alex Krist, MD, MPH with Dave Carlson, PhD, and Eric Peele Virginia Commonwealth University Family Medicine and Population Health

Presentation Goal



- Describe key steps in making guidance computable via interoperable standards-based formats
- Describe a model for engaging patients in care planning to facilitate decision-making
- Discuss facilitators and barriers to implementing patient care planning

What a Better World Looks Like

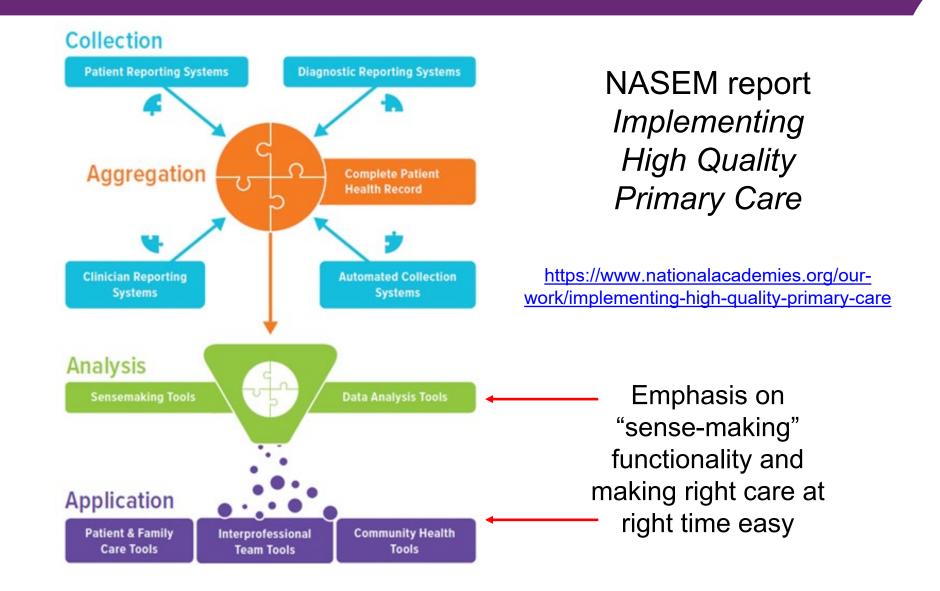


Information systems should be able to...

- 1. Anticipate patient decisions
- 2. Send patient educational information and care planning tools prior to an encounter
- 3. Prepare patient to participate in decision-making process
- Collect information about where the patient is with decision journey and share with clinician
- 5. Support the patient in creating a care plan

Functions of Digital Health





Patient Information Systems Remain Underdeveloped



LEVEL

FUNCTIONALITY

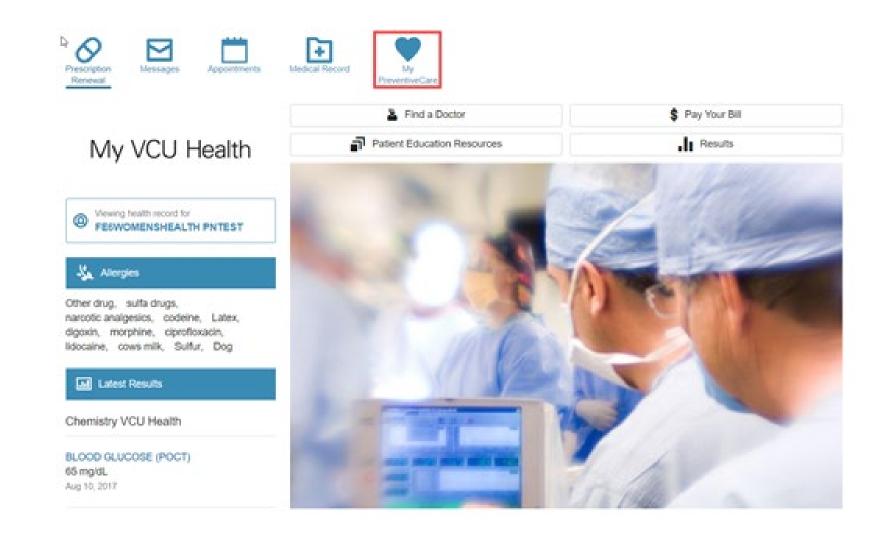
- 1 Collect patient information, such as self-reported demographic and risk factor information (health behaviors, symptoms, diagnoses, and medications)
- 2 Integrate patient information with clinical information through links to the electronic medical record and/or claims data
- Interpret clinical information for the patient by translating clinical findings into lay language and delivering health information via a user-friendly interface
- Provide individualized clinical recommendations to the patient, such as screening reminders, based on the patient's risk profile and on evidence-based guidelines

Facilitate informed patient action integrated with primary and specialty care through the provision of vetted health information resources, decision aids, risk calculators, personalized motivational messages, and logistical support for appointments and follow-up

JAMA 2011 Jan 19;305(3):300-1

MyPreventiveCare: Our Patient-Centered Platform (2008-2021)





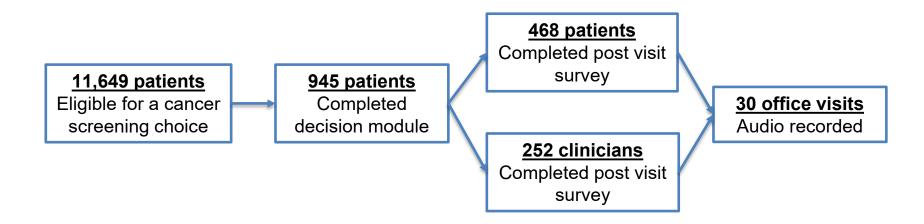


Prior Work (PCORI): Understanding the Patient Journey

Patients' Decision Journey



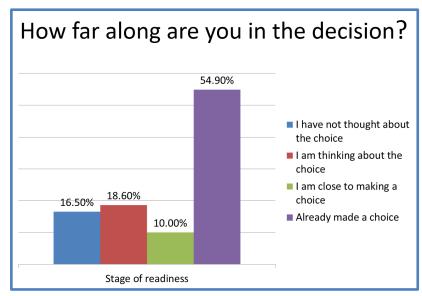
17 question decision module, walked patients through the decision and tailored educational material, and shared patient information with the clinician

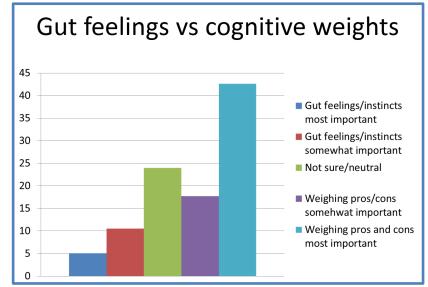


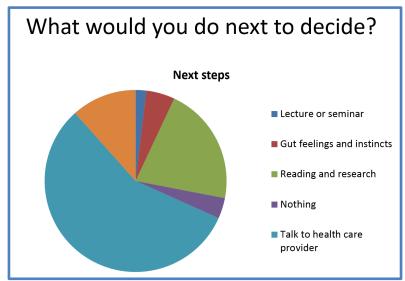
1 in 5 patients presenting to primary care had a shared decision to make for three cancer screening decisions

Patient's Decision Journey



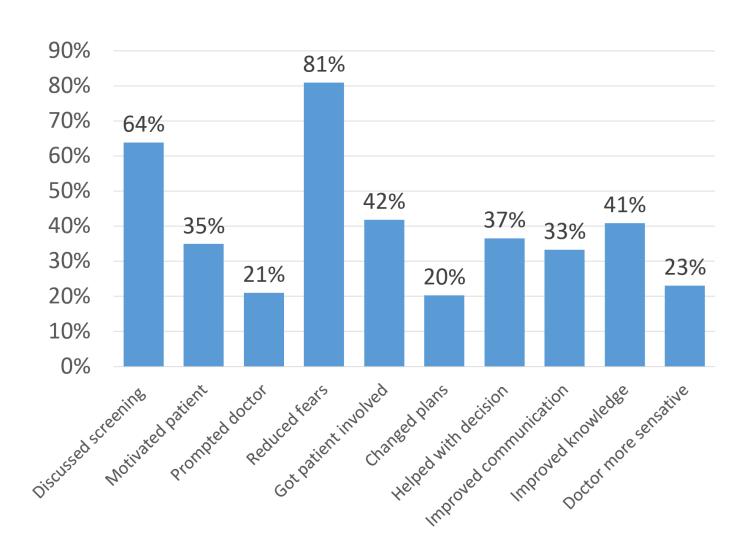






Impact of the Module on the Visit





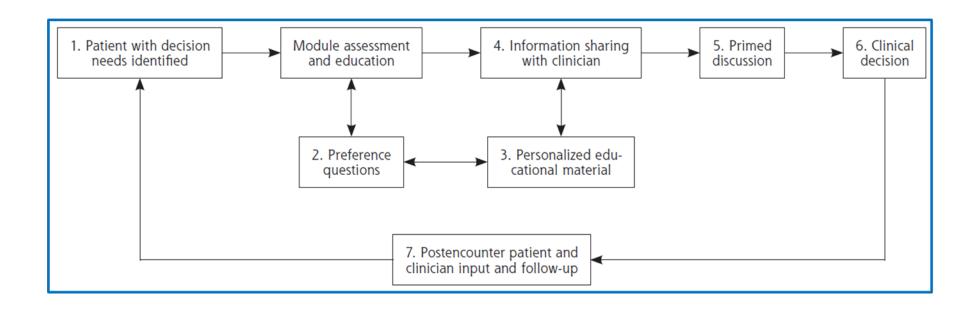


Current Work:

(1) Creating a disseminatable system (FHIR standards) and (2) Facilitating action (testing the *Better World*)

Model for Patient Care Planning





Components

- Trigger pending visit and a decision
- Educational content from AHRQ and others
- Action step inform clinician or order test

Needs for Interoperable Standards-Based Formats



- Topic
- Evidence-based recommendations
- Translate recommendation into computable format
- EHR that can use standards-based format (e.g., FHIR and CQL)
- Evidence-based content for action

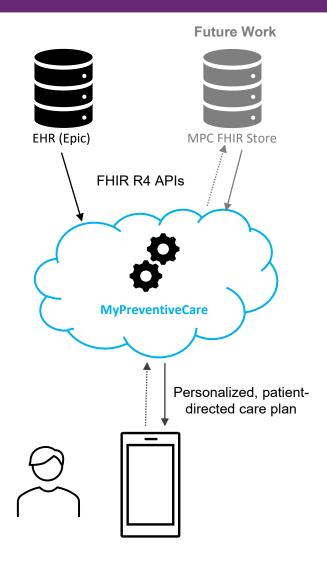
Identified Prostate Cancer Screening as Target Decision



- Common decision
- Consistent guidelines with general agreement USPSTF, AUA, ACS
- Easy trigger for decision no PSA test in past 2 years for men age 55-69 years
- Patient material publicly available USPSTF conversation aid and video

Disseminatable Prototype





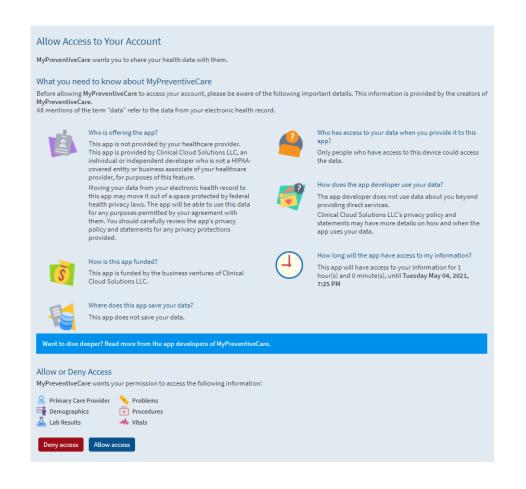
Standards Used

- FHIR R4 USCDI read-only resources from Epic
- FHIR Questionnaire
- Clinical Quality Language (CQL)
- SMART on FHIR app launch using Epic portal
- ❖Patients use the MyPreventiveCare App to log into their Epic portal and authorize read-only access to their clinical records.
- ❖App includes CQL logic to determine screening recommendations, present decision summary, and present FHIR questionnaire(s), if applicable.
- ❖Work-in-progress to save questionnaire results into MPC FHIR data store for review with PHP at next visit.

Cancer Screening Prototype



Log in Through Patient Portal



Decision Presented to Patient



Decide If Prostate Cancer Screening Is Right for You

Your Information

Dan McDaniels (male) Age 68

Your PSA value was 4.7 on 2019-03-07

You said you are unsure if you have a family history of prostate cancer. If you do, this places you at higher risk for prostate cancer.

Your Clinical Data

- 0 Care Plan
- 6 Conditions
- 0 Goals
- 0 Medications (active)
- 0 Immunizations
- 1 Procedures
- 19 Lab Results

The Decision

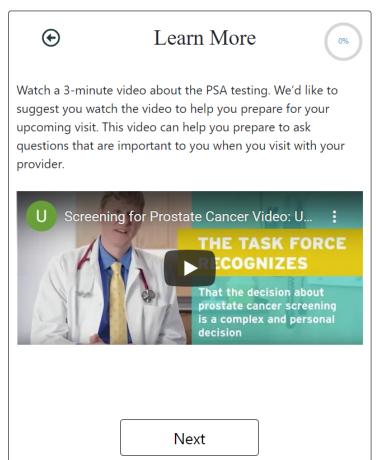
Screening for prostate cancer has both potential benefits and harms. Whether you should be screened for prostate cancer is a personal decision. It depends on how worried you are about prostate cancer versus how worried you are about the harms of testing.

Cancer Screening Prototype

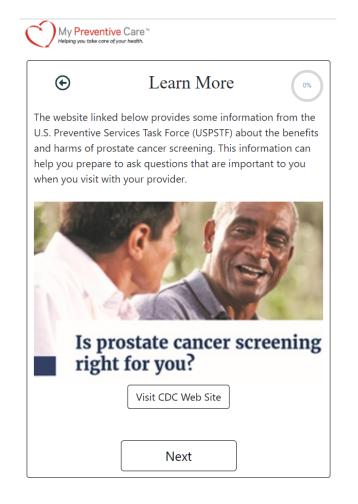


Can View USPSTF Video





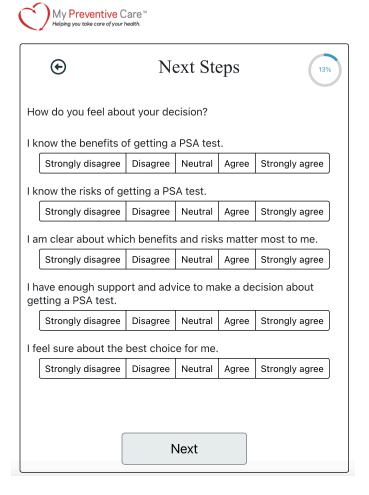
...or Read Information From CDC



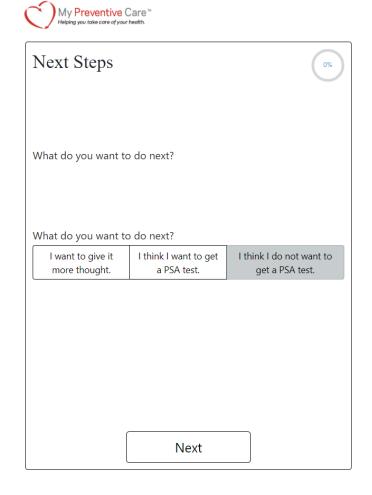
Cancer Screening Prototype



FHIR Questionnaire



Next Steps



Early Use – In MyPreventiveCare Framework



100 Eligible Users

31 Reviewed Module

3 Answered Questions

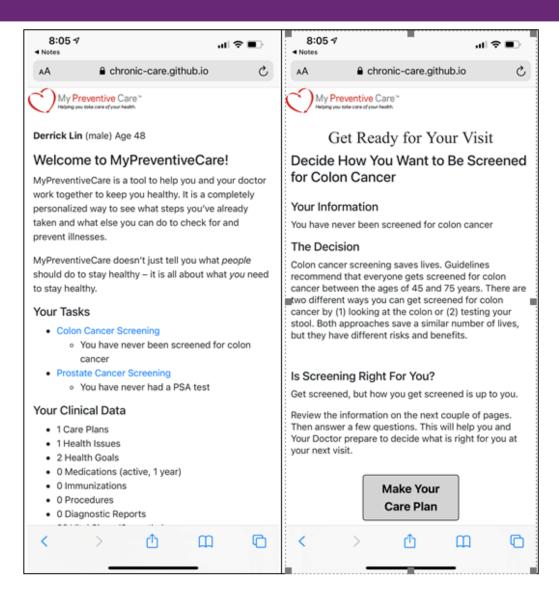
Clinician Feedback



- Anticipating decisions and preparing patients highly valuable
- Prostate cancer screening important, but not most important topic
- More useful if add more decisions, maybe lung, colon, and breast cancer screening too
- When used made visits and decision easier
- Low use made it harder to integrate reviewing responses into usual workflow

Next Iteration Cancer Screening: Multi-Decisions





Early Lessons Learned



<u>Successes</u>

- Technically feasible
- Able to anticipate decisions
- Material available to share with patients
- If integrated into care can improve efficiency of care

Needs

- Cultural shift to prepare before visits
- More personal engagement approach
- Expand content to broader range of services

National Needs



- Evidence-based material to share with patients for decision engagement
 - Updated over time
 - Easily identifiable
 - Dependable access
- Ability to automate reaching out to patients using defined logic
- Control to send locally defined patient reported information back into EMR

Contact Information



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Designing and Implementing a Digital Remote Asthma Symptom Monitoring Intervention During a Pandemic

Robert S. Rudin, PhD RAND Corporation

Relevant Disclosures



Funding from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality #1R18HS026432 and #1R21HS023960

Presentation Goal



Describe how digital healthcare technologies that support gathering patient-reported outcomes can be used to improve patient empowerment and patient-driven care.

Describe how these technologies have been adapted to face the needs presented by the pandemic.

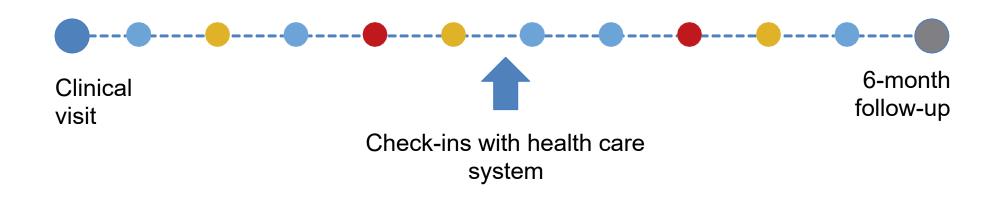
Right Now, Patients Are on Their Own Between Visits





What If Patients and Providers Had More Touch Points?





We Began With Asthma



- 300 million people worldwide
- 1.75 million ED visits per year in U.S. (\$55 billion)
- Guidelines recommend symptom monitoring
- But timely help elusive for many patients
- So, we aimed to developed a scalable intervention for asthma symptom monitoring using patient reported outcomes (PROs)

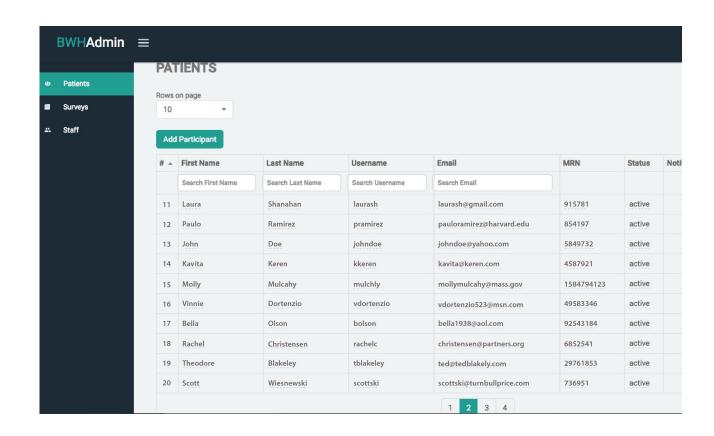
Feasibility Trial: Specialty Care





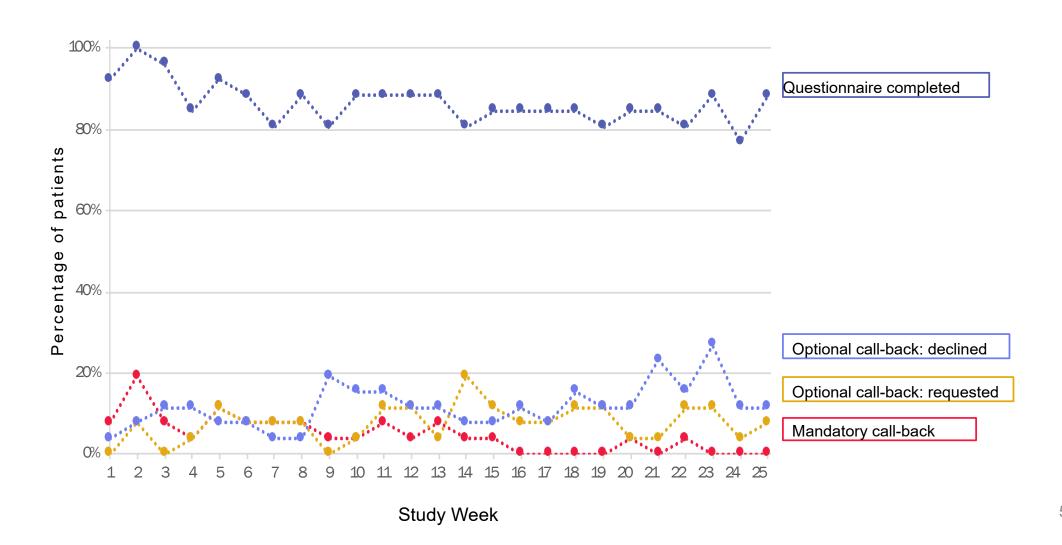
Asthma Questionnaire





Adherence Was 84% Among 26 Patients





58

Qualitative Findings



Patients:

- Were more aware of their asthma
- Felt more connected to provider
- Believed app was simple

Clinicians:

- Found minimal additional work was required
- Believed it facilitated triage
- Believed it informed conversations during visits

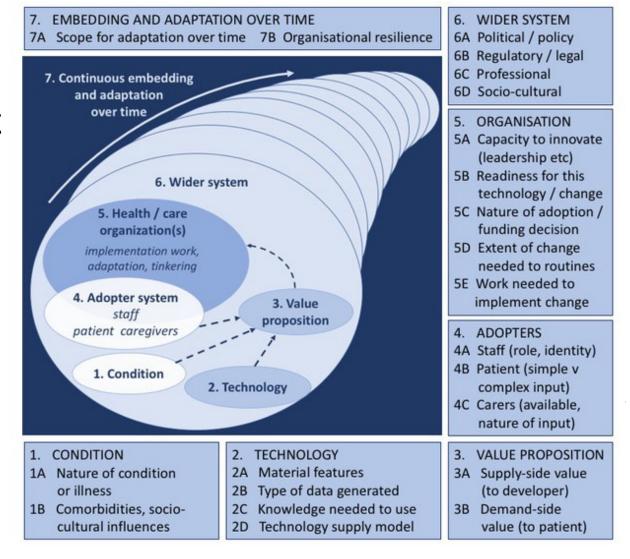
Needed Enhancements:

- Ability to enter peak flow
- Ability to enter notes/triggers
- Less work when asthma is stable
- Integrated into EHR

Scale and Spread: Primary Care

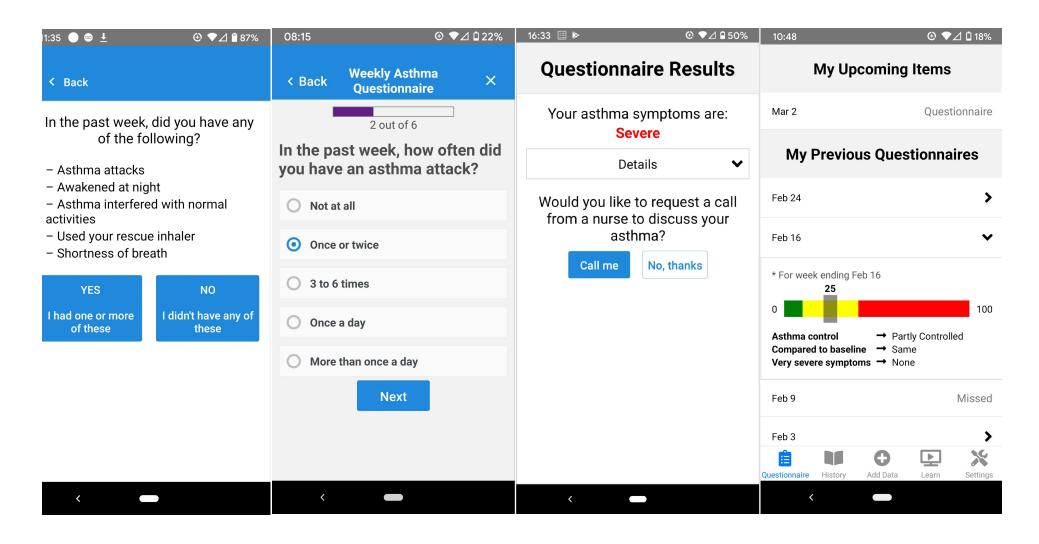


Non-adoption Abandonment Scale-up Spread Sustainability Framework



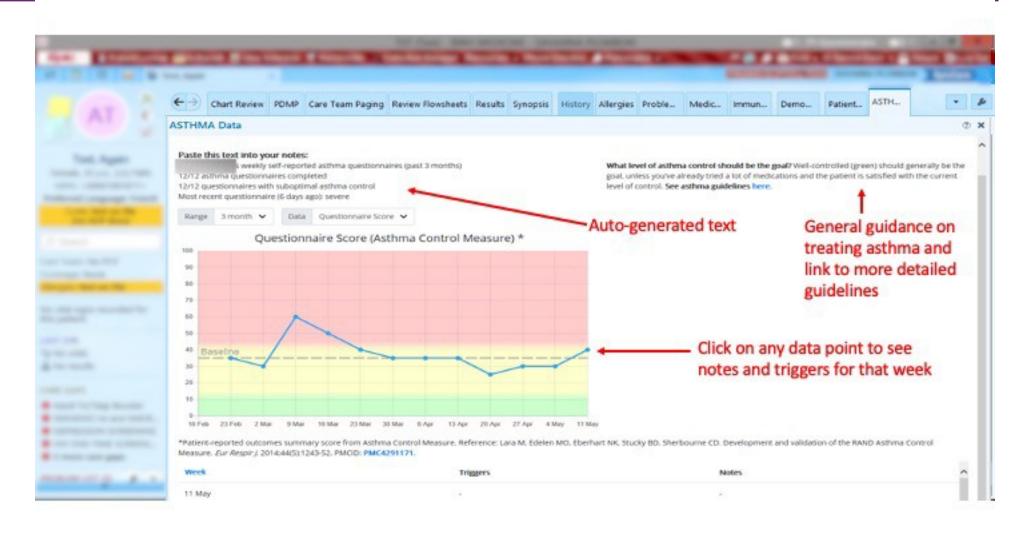
Scale and Spread: Primary Care





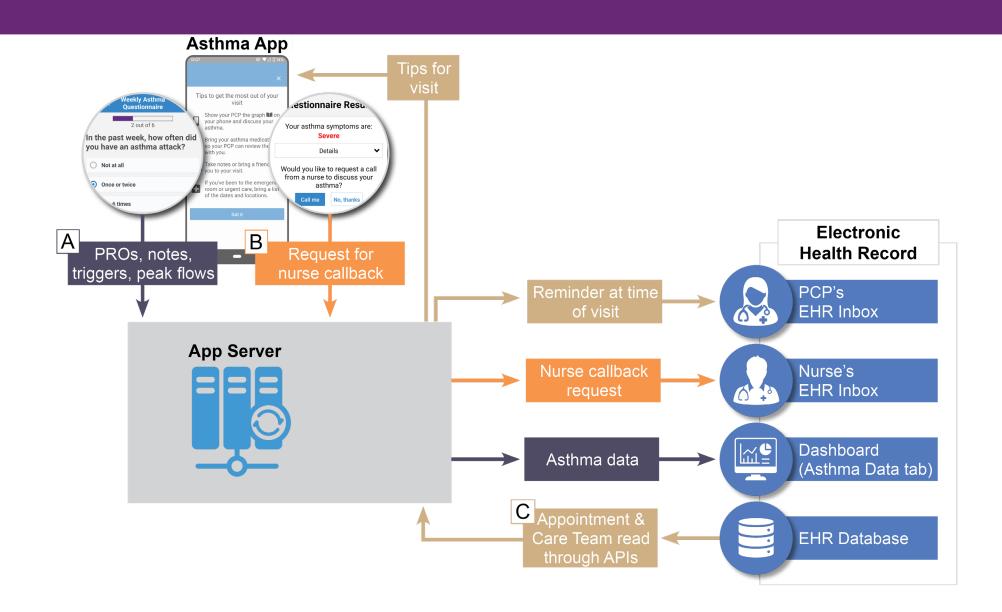
Scale and Spread: Primary Care





Under the Hood





HEALTH AFFAIRS BLOG

RELATED TOPICS:

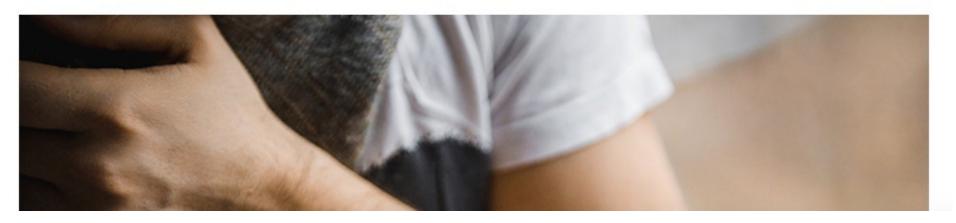
COVID-19 | SYSTEMS OF CARE | COST SAVINGS | PUBLIC HEALTH



In The COVID-19 Era, And Beyond, Symptom Monitoring Should Be A Universal Health Care Function

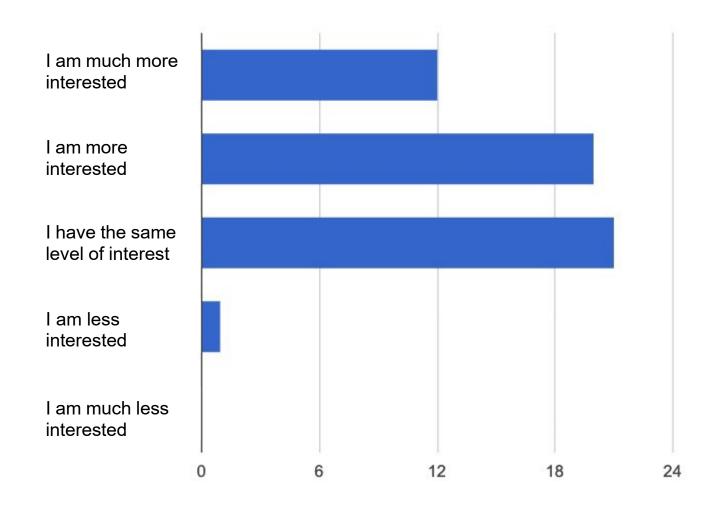
Robert S. Rudin, Mark W. Friedberg, Daniel H. Solomon

JUNE 18, 2020 10.1377/hblog20200616.846648



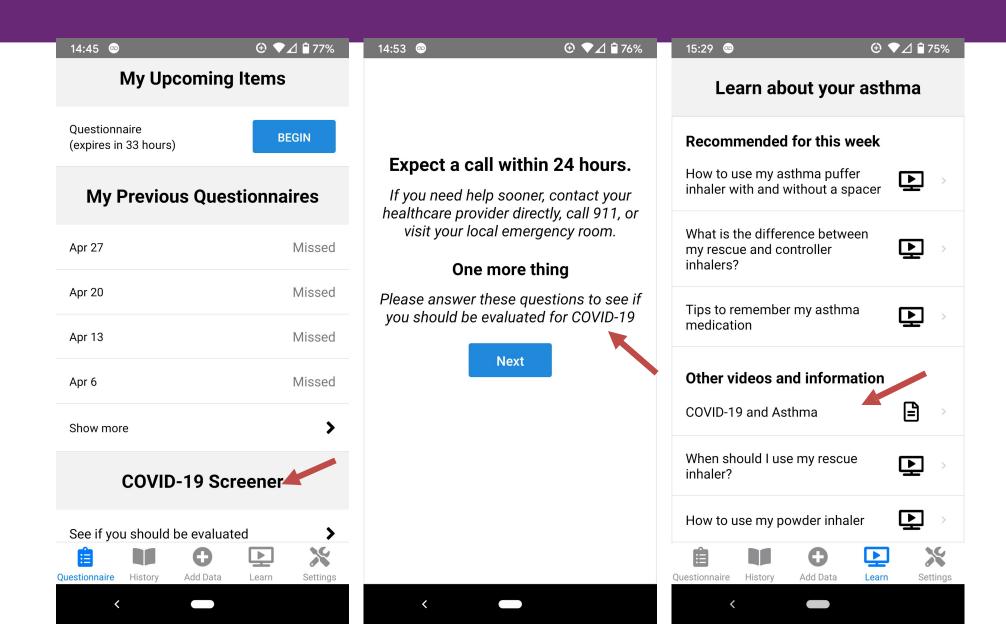
Greater Interest Among PCPs in Digital Remote MonitoringInterventions in the Era of COVID-19





Integrated COVID-19 Screener and Educational Materials





Recruitment Results to Date



Recruitment Strategies	Patients Approached (N)	Patients Consented (N)	Success Rate (%)
Letter	311	3	1.0%
Patient Portal	123	17	13.8%
Letter + Patient Portal	640	59	9.2%
Letter + Phone Call	696	23	3.3%
Letter + Patient Portal + Phone Call	979	101	10.3%
Provider 1-click referral*	51	2	3.9%
In-person	9	0	

Success rate: consented/approached

^{*51} provider 1-click referrals received – 31 received letters, 16 received patient portal messages, 28 received phone calls

Tips for Doing Clinically Integrated Digital Remote Monitoring



- Use NASSS framework to design the intervention keep it simple, scalable
- Get strong support from clinic leadership
- Engage as many frontline clinicians as possible in design and planning – make it high value, low burden
- Recruit through as many methods as possible
- Stay flexible as practice habits adjust to the evolving pandemic response

Team



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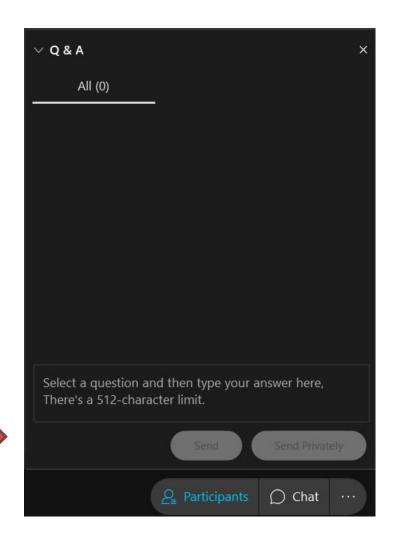


Robert S. Rudin, PhD rrudin@rand.org

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